...WILLIAMS...

...dware, &c.
...having taken charge of the Hardware and Tin Shop recently under the charge... on Virginia street, opposite Mansion... having added largely to their stock are now ... Anything in the Hardware and Cutlery ...ssors, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, ...rowbars, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, ...d Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which ...t reasonable terms.
...g anything in the Hardware line are ...and examine their stock.
...dded Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their ...pense of all these articles at a small ad...
...ntinues the
...VE BUSINESS,
...n hand an assortment from which may ...e to select an article to please their fancy.
...D SHEET IRONWARE,
...and WILLOW-WARE
...have a large supply, and will make to order ...y be called for.
...line promptly attended to.
...NG AND SPOUTING
...otice in the best style.
...EW GOODS.
...esigned would respectfully in... ...tizens of Altoona and surrounding coun... ...ust returned from the East, where he has ...e stock of
...ND WINTER GOODS,
...quality and price, cannot be surpassed in ...ntry. His stock is much larger than ... it is quite an object, in these exciting ...ery one to purchase where they can get ...
...oods and at the Lowest Prices,
...at he can and will sell as low, if not a ...any other house in this place. He wishes ...e his stock before purchasing elsewhere, ...eat he can offer inducements which will ... His stock consists of
...RSS GOODS of every description,
...BOYS' WINTER WEAR,
... AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
...N AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE
...'S AND MISSES' WOOL HOSE,
...PS,
...D AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
...INGHAMS AND HEAVY DRILLINGS.
...dies Sewed, Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
..... 1.37@1.50
..... 2.75@3.50
...IRTS, very low.
GROCERIES.
...own Sugar, Rio Coffee, Syrups, Teas, &c.
...that is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, ...the cheapest. J. A. SPRANKLE.
...1863.

...LY DYE COLORS.
...ented October 13th, 1863.

Dark Green,
Light Green,
Magenta,
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Maroon,
Orange,
Pink,
Purple,
Royal Purple,
Salmon,
Scarlet,
Slate,
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...Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, ...bons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, ...es, Children's Clothing, and all ...inds of Wearing Apparel.
...ING OF 80 PER CENT.
...ou can color as many goods as would oth...times that sum. Various shades can be ...he same dye. The process is simple and ...the dye with perfect success. Directions ...ish and German. Inside of each package, ...formation in Dyeing, and giving a perfect ...colors are best adapted to dye over oth... ...valuable receipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on ...50 cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
269 BROADWAY, BOSTON.
...ggists and dealers generally.
...ly.

...TOVES,
...O SHEET-IRON WARE.
...DERSIGNED WOULD RE...
...LY su...
...ment of...
...ity that ...e stove ...y occu...
...tinters, ...ast Al... ...has on ...pply of ...anterns, ...arlor, ...Stoves, ...d at the ...prices. A large supply will always be

...EET-IRON WARE, in great variety.
...NG & SPOUTING
...notice.
...ached a copper-smithing room to his ... will keep on hand an assortment of cop... &c.
...work promptly attended to.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
...n and Sheet Iron Ware.
...OUTING, &C.
...VOULD RESPECT...
...m the citizens of Altoona ... keeps constantly on hand a ... Cooking, Parlor, Office and ... styles and sizes, to suit the ... he will sell at low prices, on reasona...
...hand a large stock of Tin and Sheet ...g of all articles for culinary purposes— ... Pipe, &c.
...ased the right of sale in Blair county
...D SAUSAGE STUFFER,
... needs only to be seen to be appreciated ...ed by every farmer, butcher or those ...achine.
...ttention paid to putting up SPOUTING ...untry. Spouting painted and put up ...able terms.
[April 14, 1864-1y
ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
...ervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual ...reliable treatment—in Reports of the ...ATION—sent by mail in sealed letter ... charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN ...rd Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., ...[Jan. 20 '64-1y.
...ANT GOOD COFFEE
...ast of Chocolate, Syrups and Sugar ...
FRITCHEY'S.
...RACKERS! A fresh sup... ...licious crackers just received and for ...
FRITCHEY'S
CREAM CHEESE AT ...
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...ES CARPETING AND ...
...to attend a ...
LINCHEIM'S.
...L—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3 ...
...y quality, now, and each package ...erved and for sale low by ...
FRITCHEY.

The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 9. ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. NO. 33.

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E. B. McCRUM. - - - - H. C. DERN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Choice Poetry.

From Frazer's Magazine.

THE WISHING WELL.

Voice of his region fabulous!
For silent else is all the air,
None else remains to tell us
The story of the things that were:

Fair fountain of this valley lone,
That, falling with a ceaseless plaint
Into thy cup of sculptured stone,
Speakest of fairy and of saint;

For name of either thou hast borne:
Time was Titania round thee played;
And rings by elfish footsteps worn
Still linger in the magic shade.

But when the Benedictine came,
To build upon these meadows fair,
He called thee by a holier name,
And blessed thy source with prayer;

And said the old belief was sin:
Yet still, so ran the rustic creed,
Strange voices sounded, faint and thin,
By summer nights along the mead.

And whether it were saint or fay,
Blessing or magic, who could tell?
Men said that virtue in thee lay,
And loved thee as the Wishing Well.

And still thy chalice carved of stone,
Though old beliefs have passed away,
Though fairies and though saints are gone,
Brims with clear crystal day by day.

And waiting here an idle while,
And looking with a listless eye,
I see beneath thy waters' smile
The changeless azure of the sky;

The changeless azure flecked with gray,
That was as deep, as fair, as clear,
Or ever down the woodland way
The first wild savage wandered here:

Or ever man thy dwelling knew,
And, resting on the virgin sod,
Looked wandering on the imaged blue,
And blessed thee as the gift of God.

And if there still be power in thee
To grant the wishes we conceive;
If it avail implicitly
The old tradition to believe—

Give me, fair stream, not gold nor love,
Not fortune high nor wealth of days,
Not strength to rise the crowd above,
Nor the deceit of human praise:

But this: that like thy waters clear,
The creeds and systems come and go,
Unvexed within a narrow sphere
My life with even stream may flow—

May flow, and fill its destined space,
With this at least of blessing given,
Upward to gaze with fearless face,
And mirror back some truth of heaven.

Select Miscellany.

HOW A WOMAN HAD HER OWN WAY.

"I shall never recover from this blow," said M. Coulaincourt, as his friend led him from the room in which he had been gazing for the last time on the body of his dead wife.

Henri Augrer sighed deeply, but though he had lived to know that time finds for all consolation, he did not attempt to console.

"Husbands have lost their wives before, I know—wives that they love—but remember how Cecile and I have loved each other since our childhood; remember all the obstacles that separated us for many years; remember how I toiled to make home worthy of her, and now but two years of happiness, two years of enjoyment for the work of a whole life. Oh! it is frightful! Cecile, my poor Cecile, how her eyes yearned towards me, till at last they closed forever. Oh! Henri, I can never know happiness again."

Henri Augrer led him silently to his study, and there sat by him whilst the widower paced the room, now talking of his dead wife, now sobbing like a child, now exhausted and weak, throwing himself on the sofa, and lying in the stillness of despair.

The laws of France prolong but twenty-four hours the survivor's watch over a dead one loved. Mme. Coulaincourt was next morning borne from her home, and in a few hours her husband returns to his desolated house, his heart nearly broken, his nerves worked up to the highest pitch by the horrible ceremonies he has witnessed.

Madly and with wild shrieks he now paces the room, thrusting from him all his friends; even Henri, who has asked to be left alone with him, is repulsed.

At last the door of the room opens slowly, and a lady in deep mourning robes, her face calm and solemn, but with red, tearful eyes, enters the room. She has in her arms an infant, whose long white robes form a contrast with her mourning garments.

Coulaincourt does not notice her, but she goes up to him, and as he stands beating his breast and sobbing wildly, she holds up to him the fair, sleeping child.

"She is another Cecile," said the lady in a low, calm voice; "and the Cecile that is gone left her to you, a memorial of your love and of the two years of happiness you passed together."

M. Coulaincourt sunk down on a sofa, gazed on the child as it was laid across his knees, and for some moments spoke not. Then at last, extending a hand to each of the friends who watched him.

"Sister," said he—"Henri, for the sake of the child, I will try to live."

Seventeen years after this, the door of this same room was opened, and a young, bright, beautiful face, with shining braids of chestnut hair around it, was thrust in.

"Eh? Father mine, why are you so long?" exclaimed a fresh young voice, and a light form bounded from the door to the sofa where Coulaincourt was seated.

"Cecile!" said Coulaincourt, looking up, a smile of joy beaming on his face.

"Yes, Cecile," said the young girl. "I really is very strange I cannot make you more obedient to your daughter, yet I'm sure I spared no pains in your education. Don't you know that breakfast is ready?"

"No, yes; I had forgotten it. I was thinking—"

"Thinking about what?"

"Well—"

"Now, sir, if you dare to have a thought you have not communicated to me, you had better look out."

"Indeed, I have not—"

"Let me cross-examine you."

"Well."

"Are your affairs in order?"

"Yes."

"Has no house where you had money failed?"

"None."

"Are you prepared to meet all your notes?"

"Yes."

"Have you made any bad speculation?"

"No."

"Are you not satisfied with Adrian?"

"Absurd! You know Adrian is devoted to me, heart and soul."

"Well, then, what were you thinking about?"

"You."

"Me—about me? And you dare to look serious, almost sad, when you are thinking of me? This is worse than anything. Pray, what thoughts could I inspire you with that could make you look sad and serious?"

"Thoughts inspired by last night's ball—"

"Why, they should be merry thoughts; wasn't I the very queen of the ball? didn't I dance every dance, and were you not surrounded by all the young men in the room?"

"Yes, greeted I was and overwhelmed with wine and refreshments handed to me on all sides, and that has made me melancholy, for I am afraid of losing the treasure for which I have toiled these many years."

"Why? Do you think these young gentlemen were robbers in diguise, or ain't you sure of the lock of your strong box?"

"Cecile, Cecile, you are laughing at your father, the treasure I mean is yourself."

"Have these men any intention of carrying me off? What a pity they should be such dangerous characters, for they waltz so well."

"Don't pretend to misunderstand me. Cecile, you know exactly what I mean.—You know that you were admired by everybody, and you know what is likely to follow this admiration of a parcel of young men."

"No, I don't."

"It is too bad to think that after a life spent in loving you, in making you what you are—beautiful, amiable, good, accomplished, just because you are eighteen, I am to give you up; yes, give you up to a domestic invader called a son-in-law, a man who will carry you off from me, a man who will assume to love you, and what is worse, a man you may probably learn to love yourself; it is dreadful!"

"But all this is imaginary. I'm ashamed of you; one would think you were a young, romantic girl."

"Imaginary, is it? What do you think has happened this very morning?"

"Has there been an invader here already?"

"Yes, an invader that has actually proposed for your hand, Colonel Santerre, an invader who is rich, who is well born, an invader in fact against whom there is not a single objection to be made, unfortunately."

"Yes, one that you have never thought of, but which is the most powerful of all; I don't like him, and I won't have him."

Monsieur Coulaincourt rose, and clasping his daughter to his heart, heaved a deep sigh of relief.

"I thought you would want to get married; all young girls are said to want to get married."

"But they have not such fathers as I have; now come to breakfast, and make yourself perfectly easy on the score of husbands, for I shall never, as long as I live, leave you."

Now when Mlle. Cecile spoke in this way, she was telling the truth; but not all the truth, for certainly she was giving her father to understand that she had no affection in the world beyond the one she had for him, and that she never intended to marry. M. Coulaincourt had made an idol of his daughter; after his wife's death he had consecrated his life to this child, and gradually he had grown to look on all who sought to share her affection with jealousy, such almost as a lover might have felt. But with all this, M. Coulaincourt knew that every girl in France is expected to be married between the ages of eighteen and twenty; an old maid is a *rara avis* in France, and all his wife's and his own relations were importunate for him to find a match for his daughter. She was beautiful, young, and charming, and possessed a handsome dowry; pretenders were not wanting. M. Coulaincourt felt as if a doom threatened him. He was afraid to talk to Cecile on the subject, so the positive declaration he had drawn from his daughter that morning caused him more happiness than he had known for many years.

But after all it was an Eve-like, womanish answer she had given him, she did love some one better than her father, and the happiness of her life depended on her marriage.

Many years before, Cecile, being then only six years, as she was sitting in her father's carriage, driving along the high road in a country place where her father had hired a residence for the summer, had spied a boy three or four years older than herself, sitting on the wayside crying.

One command from Cecile had stopped the carriage, and the next minute she was by the side of the child, inquiring into his griefs, and forcing into his hand the cakes and cherries with which her little basket was laden.

Monsieur Coulaincourt inquired, however, more particularly into the boy's circumstances and condition, and finding him really an object of pity, and believing his story, had taken twenty francs out of his pocket to give him. But Cecile stopped him indignantly.

"Not at all," said she, "he is going home with us."

And home he had accordingly been taken. It was found that he had the beginning of a good education, that he spoke correctly, and was a very well behaved boy, confirming his own story that he was the orphan of a gentleman who had passed his life in writing, the boy could not say what, and who died suddenly, pen in hand, leaving no indication who he was beyond his own name, and but just money enough to bury him.

The orphan boy had been turned adrift; and bewildered and helpless, had wandered on until forlorn and wearied, he had sat down by the wayside and wept.

Coulaincourt had Adrian, as he was called, educated, and now at the time Coulaincourt was in such trouble about his daughter, Adrian had taken off his patron's hands all the responsibility of his business, one of the most important in the great commercial city of Havre.

"Cecile has been a blessing to me," Coulaincourt would say, "from the moment her aunt laid her in my arms. I owe the prosperity to my house to her, for she gave me Adrian."

Adrian felt the deepest gratitude to both the merchant and his daughter; his was a fine, generous nature, that does not shrink from obligation; but the sentiment he felt for father and daughter, as he grew older naturally assumed a different aspect. To both he was devoted; but as he saw her expand into loveliness, both of mind and person, he came to love Cecile, passionately, deeply. But he concealed his passion as he would have hidden a crime, for he felt it would be the basest ingratitude, which is a crime, to seek an alliance which was so infinitely beneath what Cecile had every right to expect.

But Cecile had not been as blind as her father to Adrian's feelings, neither was she so scrupulous as Adrian, for she had made up her girlish mind to marry Adrian, and she had by her woman's tact discovered his love for her.

On the day of her explanation with her father Cecile contrived, on some vain pretext—he often undertook commissions for her—to summon Adrian to her presence. She had determined to make him declare his sentiment, for she felt that the time had come when she would have to combat all her relations determined on her marriage, and her father determined on keeping her to himself.

Adrian was timid in her presence that she felt she had to encourage him; so after a little insignificant conversation, Cecile suddenly asked him if he had seen the letter addressed to her father by Colonel de Lacy.

"I have."

"You know the answer?"

"M. Coulaincourt has told me—"

"That I would not have him. I don't intend to marry at all; I wish people would leave me alone."

"They are not likely to do that; you know, M'lle. Cecile, that wherever you go, you excite admiration and love."

"Nonsense; do you mean to say then that every man who sees me is in love with me?"

"Every one who is often in your society."

"Every one! Why, Adrian, you then, who have known me all your life, and see me every day, are you in love with me?"

"Mademoiselle, that is a cruel question."

"Not at all, Adrian, it is an honest question, and demands an honest answer. Give it to me from your heart, Adrian."

"Then, Cecile, from my heart, I love you."

"And, Adrian, with all my heart, I love you; do not go off into ecstacies of joy; our love has a great obstacle to surmount."

"My poverty—my birth?"

"No, your love; my father will never forgive that."

"What then is to be done?"

"It must be concealed from him, this is the only way to bring about our marriage. Trust all to me and we shall be happy."

Adrian's presence in the counting-house was never of so little use as on that day; he could not bring his mind to contemplate dull commercial details after all he had heard that morning. The dream he had never dared to think would be realized had become a reality.

On Cecile the interview of the morning had a different effect: it made her serious and thoughtful. After all, Adrian was but a creature of her father's bounty, and that might be an obstacle, not one that would resist a positive desire of hers expressed in her usual positive manner, but one she could not signify without declaring her love for Adrian, and that would make her father miserable, and might perhaps utterly prevent the success of her plans.

"He must propose Adrian to me himself," was the result of Cecile's reflections.

It so happened that a few days after she had taken it, a letter came from her aunt, urging her brother to establish her niece, and requesting him to send her on a visit of three months to her to Paris. "I have been nursing a capital match for her for more than a year," said she, "so pray send her."

"Now really this is too bad," said M. Coulaincourt, "your aunt being your mother's sister fancies she has a right over you; and I cannot part with you."

"I shall certainly not go."

"Then here every one is asking the honor of my daughter's hand. I wonder if the men think I took all this care of you expressly for them?"

"They need not trouble themselves," said Cecile, "I will never leave you; but as you would not like me after all to be an old maid, I should like to find a husband who would consent to come and live here and make my home his."

"Capital!"

"For that we must find some one who is not rich."

"I am rich enough for both."

"Who has no relations."

"Certainly."

"Who has great respect for you."

"Of course."

"And who will understand us both; but where is such a being to be found?"

"Ah!" exclaimed M. Coulaincourt, starting up— "I have the very man; he has often told me he would lay down his life for me; he will not dare refuse me this—Adrian."

Cecile's heart beat, but she had sufficient self-control to keep down the blush that thrilled through her veins, as with an air of indifference, she replied—

"Adrian? Oh, yes; why, he knows us both so well, knows all our faults, and knows all my love for you, you might make him your partner, but then would he have me? Perhaps he loves some one else."

"Nonsense; he cannot, he shall not; my Cecile then will never leave me, and no passionate love will ever come to obscure the love of all her poor father's life. It will not be too great a sacrifice, though, will it, Cecile? I think you must like Adrian."

"Just enough, father, to marry him without aversion; and I shall love him for keeping me all my life near you."

"Love him, but only second to me."

"Of course!"

Coulaincourt hastened to the counting-house, shut himself up in his office with Adrian, and there made the proposition to him. Adrian, being a man, had not as much tact as Cecile, and, thrown off his guard, avowed his passion for her, which came near spoiling the whole plot.

But Cecile's tact and skill came to the rescue. Never was accepted suitor received in a colder or more cavalier manner. Not one word of tenderness, not one look of love was bestowed on him during the whole courtship. Not for ten minutes was he ever alone with his intended. Coulaincourt was enchanted; Cecile, too, for she had gained her point; her father was not jealous of her husband.

On the wedding day, as they were returning from church, Adrian offered his arm to his bride, but she had already taken her father's.

"Cecile," said Coulaincourt, "your husband has, perhaps, the right—"

"A! I had forgotten him," replied Cecile, just touching Adrian's arm with the tips of her fingers.

"Even on her wedding day," said Coulaincourt to himself, with a thrill of joy, "she thought of me before she thought of him."

Cold and ceremonious was the bride's manner through all the banqueting and rejoicing. Adrian himself was almost deceived, and on this, the happiest day of his life, could not help feeling sad. When all was over, the guests gone, and Coulaincourt conducted his children to their own apartment, his heart thrilled with joy to think that his home was now to be forever hers. Then, when the door was closed upon them, Cecile threw herself into her husband's arms and whispered, "I love you."

They have all three been supremely happy ever since, and Coulaincourt takes the credit of all on himself, never suspecting the stratagem by which a woman contrived to have her own way.

WHO FIDDLED.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, two years ago, there was a member named Charles Wilson, from one of the northern tier counties, who considered himself among the great orators of the day, and, when pretty well filled with "Harrisburg water," would get off, for the edification of his colleagues, some very rich illustrations. Being somewhat interested in a bill before the House, he made what he considered one of his master-speeches, during the delivery of which he used the illustration of "Nero fiddling while Rome was burning." He had scarcely taken his seat when a member tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Say, Charlie, it wasn't Nero that 'fiddled,' it was Cæsar. You should correct that before it goes on the record." In an instant he was upon his feet, and exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker—Mr. Speaker—I made a mistake. It wasn't Nero that 'fiddled' while Rome was burning; it was *Julius Cæsar*." Happily for him, the speaker was so busily engaged that he did not hear him; but some members near heard and enjoyed the joke.—Afterwards some one told him that he was right in the first place, which resulted in his reading all the ancient history in the State Library during the remainder of the winter, to assure himself as to who it was that "fiddled."—*Exchange.*

ONE OF LAMB'S BEST.—Lamb once convulsed a company with an anecdote of Coleridge, which, without doubt, he hatched in his hoax loving brain. "I was," he said, "going from my house at Enfield to the East India House one morning, when I met Coleridge on his way to pay me a visit. He was brimful of some new idea, and, in spite of my assuring him that time was precious, he drew me within the gate of an unoccupied garden by the road-side, and there, sheltered from observation by a hedge of evergreens, he took me by the button of my coat, and, closing his eyes, commenced an eloquent discourse, waving his right hand gently as the musical words flowed in an unbroken stream from his lips. I listened entranced; but the striking clock recalled me to a sense of duty. I saw it was of no use to attempt to break away; so, taking advantage of his absorption in his subject, and, with my penknife, quietly severing my button from my coat, I decamped. Five hours afterwards, in passing the same garden, on my way home, I heard Coleridge's voice; and, on looking in, there he was with closed eyes, the button in his fingers, and the right hand gracefully waving, just as when I left him. He had never missed me.

A GRAMMATICAL WAITER.—"Waiter, is my chicken a broiling?"

"No, sir, the cook is."

"I didn't order the cook. He is too tough."

"How will you have it done?"

"Why, I want it broiled, to be sure."

"That he is doing, sir."

"But you said he was broiling himself."

"So he is, but he is not being broiled."

"Well, Mr. Waiter, (rising and bowing reverently), may I ask your high grammaticularity, is my *chicken* being *broiled?*"

From the Dollar Newspaper.

PUTTING UP POTATOES.

Potatoes should be taken from the ground only in fair weather, and left exposed to the sun and wind no longer than is necessary. In handling, care should be trken not to bruise the surface or break the skin. It is a common error that a potato will stand all manner of ill usage and be none the worse for it. Orchardists know that if an apple is bruised in the gathering it is not fit for winter keeping. In like manner farmers should know that for table use the potato needs the same careful handling to insure the best results. A potato that is bruised or chafed, or is subject to a water bath after leaving the ground, is materially injured for winter keeping.

A potato of the finer varieties, such as Neshannock, Peachblow, Kidney, Mercer, Lady's Finger, etc., when upon suitable soil, properly harvested and cooked right, is a positive delicacy upon the table; but take the same lot, let them be roughly handled, chafed, immersed in water, and laid by in that ruined and undone condition for a few weeks, and then cooked, even tolerably well, and they are not a very inviting dish.

When the potato crop of Ireland failed, and that people were confronted with starvation, little did we Americans realize how much suffering to the poor, and positive inconvenience to the rich, would be caused by a failure of the potato crop in this country. The potato is both bread and meat in many households, and deserves all the consideration of a prime staple, as well as a luxury in human food.

Potatoes for table use should not be stored at all in a wet cellar. In such a place their starch is hydrogenized, thereby spoiling their finest quality for food; they become soggy, and will never cook dry or mealy. For the same reason, where potatoes are stored in heaps out of doors and covered with earth, avoid placing them on any other than land which is naturally dry, and where water will not stand. On sandy land potatoes will keep very well in heaps, if properly covered from the winter rains and secured from frost.

Cellar storage is most common among farmers, and most convenient for household purposes; but the cellar should be dry. If the potatoes are free from disease, they may be stored in close bins, with the tops covered with dry sand or loam, which will insure perfect preservation. Potatoes which are tainted with rot must have their sore spots dried up by exposure to the dry atmosphere and a dust of slacked lime.—Such potatoes are not fit for human food, and should only be used under protest in case of dire necessity.

In the storage of large quantities of potatoes for stock use, say in the barn cellars, it is well to use a dust of lime. We saw a good example of this practice in the barn cellars of the famous old agriculturist, James Gowen, of Germantown, near Philadelphia, last fall. Mr. Gowen feeds largely of roots to his stock in winter. His ample stone-walled cellars were heaped with potatoes and other roots, all in the nicest order. Before putting in the stock of roots for winter, Mr. Gowen has the walls and paved floors nicely cleaned and sprinkled with lime dust, and, as the potatoes are put in other dustings are administered, by which all foul vapors are avoided, and the place is free from the noisome atmosphere usually encountered where vegetables are stored in any quantity.

THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN.—The California editors are a queer set. A sample of their treatment of McKean Buchanan proves it. When announced to visit a certain up-country town, one of 'em spoke of him in this wise:—

"*The Legitimate Drama.*—We are happy to state that the talented American tragedian, McKean Buchanan, supported by a talented stock company, will shortly pay our town a visit, etc."

On the return trip, Mr. Buchanan having failed to "come down," as munificently as was expected, or having exhibited evident partiality for a rival newspaper, we have:—

"Buckean Muchanan, with his one-horse show, was here a few nights ago, we understand. As usual the attendance was slim. Buckean is about played out with our intelligent and discriminating community."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes as follows: Restaurants for the working classes in Paris have, now-a-days, recourse to every species of invention to attract attention. Last week, one just opened in the Faubourg Monturatre promises a dinner of two courses and a desert to whoever writes, in a legible hand, the answer to a rebus offered every morning for solution by the *dame de comptoir*.

☞ A woman possessed of genius and litterature, is perhaps unnatural; so also the garden rose, the "queen of flowers," the "flower of love" is, by the laws of botany, a monster, yet a lovely one.

☞ The way to put down butter; spread it on nice, sweet, fresh bread.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

Send in the Returns.

We hope that proper arrangements have been, or will be, made to send in the returns from every district in the county as soon as they are counted off. If this be done in all places, the result in the state will be known by Wednesday morning.

Fraud on N. Y. Soldiers.

Some time since it was discovered that a number of persons had been tampering with the proxy votes sent home by New York soldiers, and had also been forging soldiers names and signing fictitious names to proxy ballots. The charges were that the envelopes containing the ballots had been opened, the Lincoln Electoral Ticket taken out and that of McClellan substituted, and forging real and fictitious names to proxy ballots. The extent to which the forged and fictitious ballots were manufactured may be judged from the fact that they were shipped by the store box full from Baltimore to New York and Albany. It is supposed that there were at least 40,000 or 50,000 of these illegal ballots prepared, fully enough to turn the election in New York state.

But the leaders in this fraud were doomed to disappointment and disgrace.—A Government Detective got on the track of the rascals and finally overhauled several of them. A military commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President, was appointed to investigate the case. One of the parties arrested turned State's evidence and implicated several prominent men in New York and elsewhere. He made a full confession of the plan by which it was expected to carry New York for the McClellan ticket. Two of the men arrested, viz: Donahue and Terry, have been convicted by the commission and sentenced to imprisonment for life.—The sentences have been approved by the President and will be immediately carried into execution. Others are yet to be tried.

Notwithstanding the arrest and conviction of these parties, it is quite likely that many of these fraudulent ballots will find their way into the ballot boxes, in New York, on Tuesday next, but whether in sufficient numbers to effect the result it is hard to tell. The discovery of the fraud intended to be practiced will serve to put election officers on their guard and they may be able to detect some of the illegal documents. They can only be voted in large cities where all the voters of a district and the soldiers who have gone therefrom, are not known to the election board.

It seems a little inconsistent that those who opposed giving the soldier's the right to vote, on the ground that fraud would be practised, should be the first to practice the fraud which they appeared to dread. Honesty, in the end, will be found to be the best policy.

Northern Frontier Raid.

From information received, it appears to be the design of Rebel emissaries in Canada, assisted by traitors who are living in disguise along the Northern frontier of New York State, to destroy some of the towns and cities in that locality. Ogdensburg, Williamsburg and Buffalo have been threatened. Thus far all the plans of the raiders have been frustrated, but the fact that they have escaped capture, with one or two exceptions, may make them bold enough to attempt something more openly. The people on the border are awake to their danger and may succeed in disappointing these assassins in their game of plunder and destruction.—Our officials have not been sufficiently stringent in their orders respecting ingress and egress from and to Canada, but it is likely that they will now wake up to the danger and effectually put a stop to the visits of all evil disposed persons. The Rebels will leave nothing undone to carry out their schemes. We are glad to notice that the Canadian Government is disposed to keep the peace and prevent, as far as possible, the organizing of unlawful bands on that side of the stream. We expected incursions from that region long since, but the delay may prove fatal to designs of the raiders, in giving the people time to prepare for them.

A man in Connecticut raised this season over five hundred pumpkins from two seeds, which were accidentally sown.

Congress.

The following is the official home and soldiers' vote in this District:

	Barker.	Johnson.
Blair,	2895	2317
Huntingdon,	2882	2144
Cambria,	1886	2688
Mifflin,	1610	1567
	9223	8716

Barker's majortiy, 505.

Senate.

The following is the official home and soldiers' vote for this Senatorial District:

	Hall.	Haines.	Walters.	Christy.
Blair,	2984	2849	2149	2247
Huntingdon,	2829	2810	2131	2112
Centre,	2443	2445	2141	2141
Mifflin,	1539	1559	1663	1615
Juniata,	1231	1250	1594	1607
Perry,	2152	2179	2213	2220
	13,178	13,092	12,891	12,942

Hall over Walters, 267; over Christy, 236,
Haines " " 201; " " 150.

SHORT ITEMS.

There is a boy in Quincy, Mass., two years old, that can call all the letters in the alphabet, spell three or four words, and do a sum in arithmetic.

The second annual squirrel hunt of the Rockville, Massachusetts, hunting club, came off last week, and the count on both sides was two thousand eight hundred and nine.

A post mortem examination of a celebrated trotting horse showed that a fifteen thousand dollar animal had trotted in 2.24, with only two-thirds of a lung to do all his breathing.

Following is the official soldiers' vote, received at the Secretary's office up to October 31st: Union, 17,888; Democratic, 5,232—Union majority, 12,656.

A hotel is up at raffle in St. Joseph, Missouri. It is valued at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and the tickets are one dollar each. Slim chance for getting that hotel!

Some kind friend of the editor has given him a riding whip. He intimates that nothing but a saddle, bridle and horse, and the free use of a barn and fodder, is wanted to make his turn-out and his happiness complete.

A philosopher writes to a tailor who had failed to get ready his wedding suit:—"It was no serious disappointment; only I should have been married if I had received the goods." That man will never be seriously disappointed.

A regiment of soldiers passed through Covington, Ky., a few days ago, the members of which were worth $1,500,000, when our currency was at par value with gold. It was the 117th United States (colored) Regiment.

At a family party at the house of Widow Powers, in Princeton, Mass., last week, there was present Mrs. Powers, aged ninety-eight, her daughter from Leominster, and her granddaughter, great-grand-daughter, and her great-great-grandson—in all five generations.

A despatch-bearer in Missouri, finding he was surrounded by some of Price's men, and that he would be unable to escape or conceal his despatches, placed them in his revolver and fired them away, thus destroying them, and enabling him to conceal his business from them.

Gen. Custer, who has so distinguished himself in the battles won by Gen. Sheridan, and who has been made a Major-General, is but twenty-four years old. He's "one of the boys," and his mother must be proud of him, like that other mother of his, his country.

A Brooklyn livery stable keeper let a span of horses and a carriage on Sunday for a ride. The team ran away and the vehicle was smashed. The stable keeper brought suit for damages and carriage hire, and has been non-suited, the court holding that the letting of horses for pleasure traveling on the Sabbath was an illegal act.

☞ The Teller of the Mercantile Bank of New York city, absconded a short time since, and an examination of his cash account shows him to be a defaulter to the amount of $207,000 in currency, and $34,000 in gold. A reward of $5,000 is offered for his arrest, and $15,000 for the recovery of the money.

☞ Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, said, in his speech in Boston on Monday evening, that there could be no impropriety in stating that on the first day of October we had received under the last new call over one hundred and twenty thousand volunteers; and he had been informed by authority to which he gave the highest credit, that the last draft, when completed, would furnish all the men that would be needed for the war.

☞ A steamer is running on the Connecticut river, owned by parties in East Windsor, Ct. which is only thirty-three feet long. The most curious feature is the little engine and the water wheel, the latter located at the stern, on a principle somewhat original, since by its position the paddles strike the water in an oblique line, which, while it prevents any lifting motion of the light little craft, is well calculated to give it speed. The distance by river to Hartford is about seventeen miles; yet the little craft goes the whole distance in forty to fifty minutes, and the fuel consumed is but one good sized old fence-rail!

☞ Major General Birney left but a poor provision for his large and interesting family. In going into the army he gave up a large and lucrative business, and his pay has never been such as to enable him to lay by anything. A movement has been set on foot by his friends in Philadelphia to raise a fund for his widow and family, and the subscriptions already made are so large as to render it certain that an ample sum will be obtained. The project to erect a magnificent monument to his memory has been abandoned. A proper monument, however, will be put up, and the bulk of the fund contributed will be set apart for his widow and children.

☞ It has been widely reported that there is to be another draft immediately after the election. This story is false. It was invented, of course, for electioneering purposes by the party which just now makes it its principal business to let the people know a great deal about the horrors of war and the beauties of peace. The party has spread the fiction industriously, in the hope to frighten a man here and there, and thus to influence a vote against Mr. Lincoln, who is understood to be the father of all the drafts—though, we believe, there is no doubt that the man who first urged the enforcement of the draft was General McClellan.—*New York Herald, Oct. 29th.*

Destruction of the Albermarle.

Washington, November 2d.

Admiral Porter has communicated to the Secretary of the Navy the following from Lieut. Cushing as to the sinking of the rebel Ram Albermarle:

Albemarle Sound, October 30. Sir:—I have the honor to report that the rebel iron clad Albermarle is at the bottom of the Roanoke river. On the night of the 28th, having prepared my steam launch, I proceeded towards Plymouth with thirteen officers and men, partly volunteers from the squadron. The distance from the mouth of river to the Ram was eight miles, the stream averaging a width of some 200 yards, and lined with the enemy's pickets. A mile below the town was the wreck of the "Southfield," surrounded by schooners. It was understood that the gun was mounted there to command the bend. I, therefore, took one of the Shamrock's cutters in tow, with orders to cast off and board at the point if we were hailed. Our boat succeeded in passing the pickets and even the "Southfield" within 20 yards, without discovery. We were not hailed until by the lookouts on the ram. The cutter was then cast off and ordered below, while we made for the enemy under full head of steam. The rebels sprung their rattles, rang the bell and commenced firing, at the same time repeating their hail and seeming much confused. The light of the fire ashore showed me the iron-clad made fast to the wharf with logs around her, thirty feet from her side. Passing her closely, we made a complete circle so as to strike her fairly and went into her bows. By this time the enemy's fire was severe, but a dose of canister, short range, seemed to disturb their aim. Paymaster Swan, of the Otsego, was wounded near me, but how many more I know not. Three bullets struck my clothing. The air seemed full of them. In a moment we had struck the logs just abreast of the quarter port, breaking them in some feet, our bows resting on them. The torpedo boom was then lowered and I succeeded in driving the torpedo under her and exploding it. At the same time the Albermarle's guns fired and a shot went through my boat and a dense mass of water rushed in from the torpedo filling the launch and completely disabling her. The enemy continued his fire as 15 feet range, and demanded our surrender which I twice refused. Ordering the men to save themselves, and removing my overcoat and shoes, springing into the water, I swam with the others into the middle of the stream, the rebels failing to hit us. Most of our party were captured, and some drowned. Only one escaped besides myself. He went in another direction. Completely exhausted I managed to reach shore, but too weak to crawl out of the water till daylight. I managed to creep into the swamp close to the fort. While hiding close to the path the Albermarle's officers passed, I judged from their conversation the ship was destroyed. Some hours traveling in the swamp proved to bring me out well below town, when I sent a negro to gain information and found the ram was truly sunk. Proceeding through another swamp I came to a creek, captured a skiff belonging to a picket of the enemy, and with this by eleven o'clock the next night made my way to the Valley City. The ram is now completely submerged and the enemy have sunk three schooners in the river to construct the passage of our ships.

I am, respectfully,
W. B Cushing, Lieut. U. S. N.

A Curious Case in Louisville.

A Louisville paper tells a story of a Kentucky planter from Oldham county, who came to Louisville accompanied by two slave men, who were desirous of entering the army. The master was willing that they should don the uniform and become soldiers, and desired to have them enrolled and mustered into the service, and receive the commutation allowed by the government for such a transaction; but not being acquainted with the mode of proceeding, in order to guard against accident, he placed his two boys in one of the slave-pens until he could ascertain the proper course to pursue. It required two hours to obtain this information. At the expiration of that time he promptly called at the slave-pen, had his two boys released, and asked for changes. The keeper put on a bold face, and made a modest demand for the sum of sixty dollars.

The owner of the chattles disputed the bill, but was terrified into the payment of the same, by being told that the confining of the slaves was a violation of military orders, that the detectives would soon be around, and if the fact became known to them, all parties would be arrested and thrown into the military prison, that the easiest way to escape such a calamity was to hand over the sixty dollars without further parley and quietly hush up the matter. This harrangue had the desired effect. The money was handed over, the bill receipted, and the gentleman, with his two black boys, hurried from the place as fast as possible. The negroes were duly mustered into the service by the Provost Marshal, and the vouchers properly made out and signed.

After thinking over the matter, the gentleman came to the conclusion that he had been victimized at the slave pen, and, seeking counsel, asked if there was any chance to recover the money. On examination, it was found that the receipt for the payment of the sixty dollars was minus a revenue stamp, properly cancelled. The upshot of the matter was, that the tax-collector was informed of the transaction, and the keeper of the slave-pen arrested and fined two hundred and fifteen dollars for neglecting to use a revenue stamp.

Southern News—Negroes to be Armed.

A dispatch from New York of the 31st says: By an arrival of the mail, via Fortress Monroe, we have North Carolina dates of the 27th ult. The late frost has materially checked the yellow fever, which is abating. The medical authorities say it will not be safe for parties to return who have not been exposed to fever, until cold weather sets in permanently. The reported death of Col. Heaton and son is incorrect; both have recovered. The number of deaths from fever will not exceed 2,000, consisting mostly of citizens and refugees. The fever originated from the slip at the foot of Craven street, Newbern, which was filled up last June by Captain Madley with barrels of rotten meat.

Rebel papers appear to be unanimous in favor of arming the blacks. The editor of the Southern *Confederate*, writing to his paper from Richmond, says: The pressure brought upon the authorities here favoring the arming of the blacks has been too strong to resist. Hence it is with gratitude that I am able to state officially that arrangements are now being made to arm for the spring campaign 300,000 slaves, whose masters are to be compensated by the Confederate Government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty acres of land each, which insures them permanent homes in the South.

War in Clearfield.—The threats which have been made to resist the draft in Clearfield county culminated, on Monday, in the shooting of Col. Butler, Deputy Provost Marshal, while in the discharge of his duty in the arrest of a deserter. A great many people in that region, are armed and equipped and organized in squads to resist every effort of the authorities to gather in the drafted men. Col. Butler was one of the most exemplary and unassuming men in that county, and retaliation for his death will be visited upon those who caused it in the most desperate manner, as his friends have vowed to take the law into their own hands and hang every one of them. This motive is not advisable, as the military authorities of the State sent seven hundred troops to Brookfield yesterday, who will immediately arrest all who have in any manner been concerned in this outrage, and at the same time pick up all those who have been drafted and refused to report themselves.—*Erie Dispatch.*

Shooting and Stabbing at Washington Pennsylvania.

From the Wheeling *Register* we learn that a murder was committed in Washington, Pa., on Tuesday. The particulars are given as follows:

Mr. Benj. Brady and Mr. Richard Fitzwilliams got into a dispute while standing on Main street. One word brought on another, when Fitzwilliams gave Brady the lie. Brady struck at Fitzwilliams, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Brady to the heart the first blow. The knife was drawn and plunged into the other side of Brady, killing him instantly.

Brady's friends soon heard of the affair, and a desperate mob was soon in motion. It was said that Fitzwilliams had entered the Fulton House; quick as thought some twenty or thirty men ran into the hotel. Doors were broken open, and a number of rooms searched, but the murderer could not be found. One of the mobbing party ran across a negro as he was coming out of the hotel. The darkey was struck a terrible blow, and left to his fate. A rush was then made down Main street, some forty or fifty men, flushed with rage, and arms in their hands, running and yelling as if mad. When they reached the dwelling of Mr. Sweeney they were joined by about one hundred more.

A rush was made into Sweeney's store, and the building was searched from cellar to garret. The murderer was finally found in a coal vault in front of Sweeney's store. When brought out he was set upon by the angry mob, and literally beaten into a jelly. He was struck with stones, clubs, revolvers; then kicked and dragged around the street. Cries of "Hang him," "Shoot him," "Kill the murderer!" rent the air, and for a time it was feared he would be hung. He was finally rescued and placed in jail, where he remained when we left town at half-past seven o'clock last night. It was thought the murderer could not live over night. While the murderer was being beaten, he cried—"For God's sake have mercy, gentlemen. Sweeney gave me the knife or I should never have done the deed." We never before saw such a desperate mob, and hope that we may never again be pained by such a horrible sight.

Brady leaves a wife and three children: Fitzwilliams is a single man, aged about thirty years. He resides in Franklin township, adjoining the borough of Washington.

From the Wheeling *Intelligencer* we have the following particulars of a shooting affray in the same village on Monday, which resulted in the death of a man named Robert Morrow:

There was a large Union meeting at the Court House on the evening in question. During the meeting, Morrow, who is a War Democrat, got into an altercation with his former political associates about politics, but withdrew from the party and went into a hotel. He was followed to the hotel by some of the men with whom he had quarrelled, and was compelled to take refuge in the office of Col. Byers, the Sheriff of the county. While sitting in the office, some one came and called him into the street, and soon afterwards a shot was fired at him. Morrow drew his pistol and commenced firing at the crowd, and some ten or a dozen shots were fired. One of the shots passed through the fleshy part of the arm of a man named Brady and entered Morrow's right side, passing out at his left. Morrow was in a critical condition yesterday morning, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The shot which took effect in Morrow's side is supposed to have been fired by a man named Lennox, though this is not certainly known. When our informant left, no arrests had been made.

Horrible Treatment of a Union Man.

After Price left Glasgow, Missouri, the guerrilla fiends Quantrell and Anderson entered the place and committed all sorts of outrages. The following is a sample, the narrator being Benj. W. Lewis, a Union man of great wealth and influence:

"Anderson, accompanied by a Captain from Callaway County, went to Lewis's house and demanded his presence. Upon being told he was not at home, Anderson said unless he was immediately forthcoming, he would burn the house, but if he made his appearance his life should be spared. Upon this assurance Mrs. Lewis sent for her husband. Mrs. John B. Clark, mother of the rebel General Clark, and D. C. Yorth, brother-in-law of Sterling Price, were stopping at Lewis' house, neither of whom, nor Mrs. Lewis, were allowed to say a word. When Mr. Lewis appeared, Anderson said, 'I have heard of you, and old Price has heard of you, down in Arkansas and Texas. You have damaged our cause more than any ten men in the State.' Anderson then demanded Lewis' money or life, declaring he had vast sums, that Lewis gave him about a thousand dollars, saying it was all he had. But this did not satisfy him, and he commenced a series of outrages upon Mr. Lewis, which are almost unparallelled in the annals of even savage warfare. He first knocked Lewis down by a blow on the head with blasphemous and obscene curses. Anderson then stood Lewis on his head, doubled him up, and jumped upon him, and Anderson and this Captain put the muzzles of both their pistols in his mouth, and at once crammed them down his throat, choking him terribly, asking him how he liked that. This was repeated several times. Anderson also made Lewis stand against the wall and shot at his legs across the room, hitting them. He then placed his pistol to Lewis' knee, fired down at his feet, the powder burning his legs. This was done twice. He also choked Lewis several times. Then taking his knife out, seized Lewis by the neck and felt for his jugular vein, pricking it with the knife, and giving an Indian yell, said: 'This old fellow thinks more of his money than of his life, and I'll cut his throat.' After this Lewis was taken from his house guarded by Anderson, who went to hunt up what money he could in town. He found two ladies, who went to work to raise money for him. While the money was being raised, Anderson laid Lewis on the counter of a store, and with his knife ripped his shirt collar open and slit his vest and pants in pieces. This was about four o'clock in the morning, and Lewis having suffered for four hours, was seized with a chill as he lay on the counter. Anderson told his orderly to pile some chairs on the legs of the old coon to keep them still, which was done. Finally Mrs. Thompson, cousin to Lewis, who had raised all the money left in the town, it having been previously stripped by Price's army, asked the Callaway county officer with Anderson how much money it would take to release Lewis. He replied six thousand dollars. This sum she produced, five thousand being in paper and one thousand in gold. This being done Anderson turned Lewis over to Mrs. Thompson, remarking as he did so that he would rather have Lewis' life than his money."

The Camels are Coming.—A Southampton paper gives this account of the shipping of a female camel and her young one, which lately arrived there, to be sent to New York by the Bremen steamer New York:

"They were accompanied by an Arab keeper.—By no contrivances could the older camel be induced to cross the gangway from the dock to ship, although the Arab tried by blows and by coaxing with a bag of oats to get her on board.—The young camel—about the size of a pony and covered with beautifully soft silky hair—stuck to his dam. As the tide was about to ebb the pilot on board the ship became impatient, and called out 'Have the animals shipped.' A number of the German passengers on board the New York rushed on shore, and amidst shouts of laughter took the young camel up in their arms and carried him bodily on to the steamer, and the ship was obliged to leave the side of the dock immediately, leaving the she camel behind. The young camel began to cry in the most pitiful manner on being separated from his dam, and the latter hearing the cries moaned distressingly; her eyes were moistened with tears, and her head was slowly and solemnly moving to and fro, looking for her young one.—At length she was put into a horse box and slung on board a steam-tug and taken out to the New York, which waited in the stream for her."

Tragedy at Old Windsor, C. W.

On Sunday the inhabitants of the little village of Old Windsor were horrified by the discovery of a dreadful crime, involving the deaths of four persons, which had been committed in the house of a man named John Cook, a barber, at Old Windsor Green. A man went to Cook's house on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of being shaved, but, on knocking, could not obtain any answer. This attracted the attention of the neighbors, who then recollected that they had not seen anything of Cook or his family during the morning. The assistance of a police constable was obtained, and on the house being entered the evidences of a frightful and cold-blooded murder were revealed. In the front room the bodies of three little girls, aged respectively about four, six and seven years children of the man Cook, who had, it is believed, poisoned the little innocents with sulphuric acid or vitriol, diluted with tea, were discovered undressed and laid out. These, from the appearance of the bodies, had been dead several days, probably a week.

In the front room up stairs Cook himself was found, with his throat cut in two large gashes; he was still alive and undressed, while by his side with her throat cut was a little girl, his daughter, eight years of age also alive. Proceeding to the upstairs back room the party found the eldest daughter, a girl twelve years of age, who had been poisoned with sulphuric acid, but was still living, while in the down-stairs back room was discovered a pail containing blood, over which Cook had evidently held his head while attempting to commit suicide. A messenger was immediately despatched to Windsor for the assistance of Dr. E. Pearl, High street, who hurried over and did all that medical science could administer for the surviving sufferers. The girl whose throat had been cut is or was still alive. The eldest girl, who was poisoned, was likewise living. Cook, who was about thirty-eight, expired about seven o'clock on Sunday evening.

Although the three youngest children would appear to have been murdered nearly a week back, it seems that Cook did not attempt to take away the lives of the elder children till about Friday last, while the murderer himself was seen out in the village on Saturday, so that it would appear that Cook had hesitated till the last moment before he attempted to commit suicide. The razor with which the miserable man cut his own throat with that of his child, together with a vessel containing a mixture of vitrol, tea and creacle, the remainder of the poison which had destroyed the three youngest children, have been found. No motive has as yet been ascertained for the commission of the murder. The house bore signs of poverty, though food, bread and butter, was found. A subscription had, it is understood, been raised in Cook's behalf, which, it is stated, was not exhausted. Several county court orders and a "notice to quit" were, however, discovered, and this coupled, probably, with the death of the unfortunate man's wife, which occurred in July, may have affected his mind.—*Montreal Gazette of Oct. 20th.*

Important Order by Maj. Gen. Couch.

Headquarters Dep't. of Susquehanna,
Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 1st, 1864.

General Order No. 65.

I. That the interest of the Government and the welfare of the Department may be maintained, it is ordered that all refugees and deserters from the rebel lines, and citizens from States in rebellion, who are now within this Department, or may enter it, before the eight (8th) day of November inst., shall report to the nearest district or town provost marshal, that they may be registered, their residence and description recorded, and to receive proper certificates and passes. Persons belonging to any of the classes herein mentioned found within the limits of this Department, on and after the date named, without authority, or who, by pillaging, counselling outbreak, destruction of life, or property, or in any manner acting as enemies of the Government, will be regarded as spies and subjected to summary punishment.

II. In view of the approaching election, deserters from the army and the draft may return to their homes, and every effort must be made to arrest and hold them to the service they owe their government.

III. Military commanders, District Provost Marshals, their deputies and assistants, within this Department, will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this order, and will adopt such measures as will best secure the desired object.

IV. All law abiding citizens are earnestly requested to act in conjunction with the proper authorities, and to aid them, if necessary, in the enforcement of the instructions herein set forth.

By command of Maj. Gen. Couch.
(Signed) John S. Schultze,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: T. Brent Swearinges,
Captain and A. A. General.

The Horrors of a Rebel Prison.

The Erie *Dispatch* publishes the following letter of a soldier, which reveals a new feature in the horrors of Rebel prisons:

In Camp at Atlasta, Ga.,
September, 24, 1864.

Dear Brother: I am as well as can be expected after being a prisoner two months and having nothing to eat. I was exchanged the 22d of this month, and O! what a happy day it was to me to get back where I could get something to eat. I tell you I would rather be shot dead than to be taken again. It is an awful place. Our men are starving to death and are so hungry that they almost eat one another up. They don't think anything of cutting a man's throat for his rations that he draws for a day, and that is only a half pint of corn meal ground up, cob and all. It is worse than we feed to our hogs at home, and about two mouthfuls of meat for a days rations. There were about one hundred and sixty dying per day when I left the prison, the 26th of this month. We had to form a police to keep the men from murdering one another. We hung six men in one day for murder and found men where they had murdered them and cut them up and buried them in their tent.

O! brother, I can't find words bad enough to explain the place to you, but I have thought, if there was such a place as hell on earth, that was one of them, for some were praying, others preaching and others damning them for making a noise. Some were dying, others cursing their Maker—some murdering, others gambling—some stealing, and others calling for God to help them, and others calling for some one to come and pray for them.

Such a place I never want to see again as long as I live. * * * I am so weak that I can't write long at a time. * * * Yours truly.

☞ The late Judge Taney clung to life with wonderful tenacity in spite of his illness. As long ago as 1810, a gentleman in Maryland having some interest in a disputed land case, in which there was considerable more feeling than money involved, inquired of a merchant in Baltimore for the name of some able lawyer to be employed.—The name of Mr. Taney was given. The gentleman called on the latter, but, after talking with him a while, declined engaging his services, giving afterward as his reason that he intended his case should stay in court at least five years, that Taney would not live half that time, and then he would have to engage new counsel. Fifty years have passed since then, and ten years ago that individual and all the other parties to the protracted suit, as well as the lawyers on both sides, and the judge who tried the cause, were all dead, and Taney was as hale and hearty as he had ever been, but still moving about with his apparent feebleness.

German Economy.

A late tourist in Germany describes the economy practised by the peasants as follows: Each German has his house, his orchard, his roadside trees so laden with fruit, that did he not carefully prop them up, tie them together, and in many places hold the boughs together by wooden clamps, they would be torn assunder by their own weight. He has his own corn plot, his plot for mangle wurzel or hay, for potatoes, for hemp, &c. He is his own master, and therefore he and his family have the strongest motives for exertion. In Germany nothing is lost. The produce of the tree and the cows is carried to market. Much fruit is dried for winter use. You see wooden trays of plums, cherries, and sliced apples lying in the sun to dry.—You see strings of them hanging from the windows in the sun.

The cows are kept up the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook where the grass grows by the road side, river brook is carefully cut by the suckle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children, in baskets or tied in large cloths. Nothing of the kind is lost that can be made of any use. Weeds, nettles, hay, the very goose grass that covers the waste places, are cut up and taken for the cows. You see little children standing in the streets of the villages, and in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing those weeds before they are given to the cows. They carefully collect the leaves of the grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even, if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands.

A Marvellous Escape.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: A young man named Pettigrew, of this city, while hunting chestnuts a few miles East of town, on Saturday, climbed to the top of a large tree, and, in the act of shaking a limb, the branch to which he was clinging broke, and he fell to the ground a distance of nearly sixty feet. He descended about half the distance head foremost, but had sufficient presence of mind to seize a friendly limb, which not only turned him end for end but considerably eased his fall. He was badly stunned, and lay at the root of the tree in an insensible condition. He was accompanied by a young lady, a woman of great physical strength. She picked him up and carried him nearly a mile, to the nearest house, where he gradually recovered, and returned to the city on Saturday.

READ CAREFULLY!

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE largest stock of Ladies' Dress Goods ever brought to town has just been opened at the "Green Corner," East Altoona, and will be sold for CASH at prices that defy competition. We are determined that our side of town shall take the lead, and that the "Green Corner" shall be foremost in the van. Our stock of Dress Goods consists of

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Palmetto Cloths, Coburgs, Fancy Alpacas, All-Wool Plaids, Plain and Figured Delaines,

Fancy Prints, and a great variety of other goods, of different styles and textures. In fact there is nothing the ladies can desire for wear that we cannot furnish them with.—We have also a large assortment of

Ladies' Coats, Shawls, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Shoes, Gaiters &c.

☞ Yes, and we were almost forgetting to mention our large stock of

Carpets, Groceries, Queensware, etc., etc.

Everybody should know that money can be saved by buying Goods from us. For instance, we are selling good Calicoes as low as 16 cts per yard. Muslins as low as 15 cts. Brown Sugar for 11 cts. per lb., and good Teas for 90 cts.

Altoona, April 8, '64. tf. JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.

HARDWARE!

HARD WARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

MOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

THE

Altoona Academy

WILL BE OPENED ON

Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

FOR THE TERM OF

FIVE MONTHS.

☞ All the branches usually taught in such Institutions will be taught in this.

REV. M. C. WILSON, Principal.

Geo. W. Patton, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.

Oct. 1st, 1864.

1864. SPRING 1864.

CIRCULAR.

I take pleasure in issuing this my Spring Advertisement, through which I would inform my friends and the public generally that I have just returned from the East where I have purchased a fresh Stock of

HATS AND CAPS

of the Latest Styles, and as to quality, color and price can not fail to please all classes.

I have also bought an immense stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

the majority of which are city make and will be guaranteed. My assortment of Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes is complete, all of which, I am now offering at a small advance on wholesale prices.

The public will be greatly benefited by giving this their attention and call and examine my stock, as I feel confident I can please all.

ap9-tf JAMES S. MANN, Main street, Altoona, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Christiana Wayne, late of Altoona, in the county of Blair, and state of Pennsylvania, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to call and pay their indebtedness, and all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are notified to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

LOUIS PLACK,
Administrator of Christiana Wayne, dec'd.

Altoona, Oct. 1, 1864. 6t.*

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

HAIR OIL, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by 1-tf. G. W. KESSLER.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT situated on Branch Street, Altoona. Price $425. Aug. 17, 1864-tf. W. S. BITTNER.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

CREAM CRACKERS! A fresh supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

SUPERIOR CREAM CHEESE AT FRITCHEY'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

German Economy.

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...1864.

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...SALE—A BUILDING LOT ...on Branch Street, Altoona. Price $... ...61-tf. W. S. BETTNER.

...RECEIVED—A Lot of Fringe ...k] REIGART'S Drug Store.

...N & FANCY VESTS, of every ...style at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE POLITICAL MEETINGS.—Should the weather prove favorable, the Union Mass Meeting to be held in this place to-day will most likely be one of the largest meeting ever held in the county. From information received from the different districts, the turnout promises to be very large, and the rivalry for the flag, to be presented to the district presenting the largest number in procession in proportion to the number of voters, will be spirited. The ground selected for the meetings is the lot of the Altoona Gas and Water Co., at the head of Julia street.

The Democratic meeting, on Monday evening next, will be a grand affair also, should the weather be favorable. Great preparations are making and it will be a grand effort to rival the Saturday evening meeting. Our people here, of both parties, know how to get up creditable demonstrations, and a good natured spirit of rivalry is commendable, adding to the attractions and credit of both. The speakers announced for the Democratic meeting are Hons. George Northrop, Wm. H. Witte, Robt. Lamberton, C. L. Pershing, R. L. Johnston, Wm. A. Wallace, Phil. S. Noon and others.

Our town has always been noted for the quiet and order observed on all occasions of large demonstrations of any kind, and we hope that at the meetings of to-day and Monday our reputation may be preserved. In several other places there have been disturbances at political gatherings, resulting, in some instances, in murder, and always to the disgrace of the town and participants. We hope we may not have to chronicle a single infraction of the law at the meetings referred to. None but rowdies will attempt a disturbance at either, and no sensible person should pay attention to them.

A FASHIONABLE PARLOR.—How many people do we call on from year to year, and know no more of their feelings, habits, tastes, family ideas and ways, than if they lived in Kamschatka? And why? Because the room which they call a front parlor is made expressly so you shall not know. They sit in a back room—work, talk, read, perhaps. After a servant has let you in and opened a crack in the shutters, and while you sit waiting for them to change their dress and come in, you speculate as to what they may be doing. From a distant region the laugh of a child, the song of a canary bird, and then a door claps hastily to. Do they love plants? Do they write letters, sew, embroider, crochet? Do they ever romp and frolic? What books do they read? Do they sketch of paint? Of all these possibilities, a mute and muffled room says nothing.

A sofa, six chairs, two ottomans, fresh from the upholster's, a Brussels carpet, a centre table, with four gilt books of beauty on it, a mantel clock from Paris, two bronze vases—all these tell you only in frigid tones. "This is the best room,"—only that and nothing more; and soon she trips in in her clothes, and apologizes for keeping you waiting, asks you how your mother is, and you remark that it is a pleasant day, and thus the acquaintance progresses from year to year. One hour in the little back room where the plants and Canary birds, and children are, might have made you fast friends for life; but as it is, you care no more for them than for the gilt clock on the mantel.

OIL EXCITEMENT.—The oil region excitement bids fair to rival that of the California and Pike's Peak gold regions. Stocks fluctuate considerably, nevertheless there are many fortunes being made on short notice. The number of oil companies now organizing will run up the capital invested in the greasy fluid to somewhere in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. One company in New York starts with a capital of $5,000,000, par value.—While many are destined to realize handsomely, a large number will get their fingers burned. Great care should be exercised in selecting stock. As an evidence of the yield of one well lately struck, on Oil Creek, we copy the following from the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of yesterday (Friday) morning:—

A dispatch was received in the city yesterday announcing that on Tuesday morning a flowing oil well of the capacity of fifteen hundred barrels per day was struck on the Egbert Farm, situated about eight miles up Oil Creek. This well is the property of the Maple Shade Company, whose stock is principally held in the East. The dispatch containing this news states that the information concerning the strike was furnished by eye witnesses, who have no interest in the well. We heard yesterday of large oil strikes in the West Virginia oil region, but could learn no particulars.

COMPLIMENT TO THE ALTOONA BRASS BAND.—The Huntingdon *Globe*, of last week, in noticing the attendance upon political meetings and the music at each, says: "The Altoona Brass Band was at Warriorsmark, and the Boalsburg Brass Band was at Moorsville. Both excellent bands, but the Altoona 'a little more so.'"

☞ Jas. H. Dysart & Co., have purchased the coal mine of Messrs. Cooper, Blackburn & Porter, at Lilly's Station. They intend to keep a full supply mined at all times, and be ready to fill orders for large or small quantities, on short notice.

LANTERNS, BADGES.—At Will Patton's may be found a full supply of lanterns for political processions. Also, appropriate badges for the different political parties.

☞ If you want a good eating apple, call at Will Patton's in front of the Post Office, and sample the fine rambo's he has on hand. They can't be beat.

☞ Rev. J. W. Curry, of this place, has been appointed a commissioner, from this county, to receive the soldiers vote in the army. He left for his post on Monday morning last.

ADMITTED.—On Monday, of last week, Thos. McCamant was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this county. The *Standard* says he passed a creditable examination.

The following is old but good: A "side judge" in one of the country courts, in speaking of the important and honorable office he had held for several years, said the presiding judge never consulted with him only on one question, and that was after listening to three or four windy pleas of an hour's length each he turned to me and whispered, "Isn't this bench made of hard wood?" I told him "I thought it was."

Letter from "Dixie."

CAMP FERRE, VAUGN'S GAP STATION,
Nashville & North-Western R. R.,
Oct. 29, 1864.

Dear Tribune: "Dixie" having a few leisure moments, thought he would devote a short time to scribbling. As you no doubt observe from the heading of this epistle, I have changed my "head quarters," or rather, to use a "war" phrase, I have changed my front. I am now located, for the time being, with one of your worthy townsman, he having under his immediate control, or supervision, at this point, some sixty of Benj. Butler's *contraband property*, cutting wood for the U. S. M. Railroads, as also two other camps on another line of road, viz: Camps Franklin and Brentwood. This camp is named in honor of your worthy townsman, who established the location and put the necessary machinery in motion to cut and deliver fifteen hundred cords of wood per month.—The camp is located about nine miles from the city of Nashville, on the N. & N. R. R. along the bank of a sparkling mountain brook, just in the edge of the native forest. My *Sanctum Sanctorum* is built from the natural growth of the forest, and covered with material taken from the giant oak of an hundred years, or more, without the aid of that article of modern improvement, a saw mill. My *Sanctum* is 10 by 12, and chinked and daubed in the true pioneer style of architecture, and "niver a window," except a lonely pane of 8 by 10 glass, set between the logs just above the rude table upon which "Dixie" is now scribbling.

This, truly, is a romantic spot. Here the grey and black squirrel leap from limb to limb in their native security, and the robin and the thrush sing their notes in the early morn, not harmed by savage wild, nor hunted by the less expert sportsman of the present day. But every thing here seems just as God created them, fearing not their enemy—man. Were some of your northern sportsmen here (and no embargo upon hunting) they might easily glut their desire for killing that which to them seem such sport. The forest is dense here, lining the road upon each side for twenty miles or upwards. The beach and white wood (known here as cotton wood) predominate, with a slight intermixture of the various species of oaks, some cedar, chestnut, poplar, walnut, ash and hickory, all good wood for the use of citizens and the locomotives. The location of the camp at this point will be from eight to ten months at least, as Uncle Samuel requires the cutting of at least thirty thousand cords wood, so you may judge of the operation of your late townsman at this point.—This road (N. & N.) has been all completed by the U. S. Government since the opening of the Rebellion, except some twelve miles, from Nashville out. The road is a good one for this country, nearly all stone ballast and heavy T rail. It strikes the Tennessee river at a point called Johnstonville, in honor of *our* next *Vice President*. The town now resembles what Altoona *once* did—a town commenced in a *frog pond* and a forest. (Dear Tribune, understand me, no imputation upon your neat *city* now.) Johnstonville can be reached, at all stages of water, by steam boats, which is not the case with Nashville, as some ten miles below that city are what are called "Mussel Shoals," and at a low stage of water no boat can reach the city, consequently you see the importance of the N. & N. R. R. to Uncle Samuel, to supply this vast and stupendous Army of the Mississippi.

There are some five warehouses, eight hundred feet long, at Johnstonville, to contain or receive the Government freight from the boats until it can be shipped aboard of the cars. The place numbers some three to four thousand inhabitants, including the Garrison. It is altogether a military town now, but will at all times be a point of some importance. The road, along its entire length, is heavily guarded, to resist any attack that may be made by guerrillas. They have attacked the road several times in the last three months, but to no effect. The guerrillas are fast playing out here, as well as the McClellan men.

The weather here is lovely. It reminds me of the early September weather in the North. The foliage is scarcely yet changed. Farmers are yet cutting second crop grass for hay. Such your readers may not believe, but it is nevertheless a fact. I must now close as it is time for "Mule" and "Hard Tack." From yours, as ever,

DIXIE.

The 12th Penn'a Vet. Vol. Cav.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 31st, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—One word in behalf of the 12th Penn'a Cavalry. Having heard that it is reported at home that our regiment has been dismounted for cowardice, I beg leave, through the columns of your paper, to inform our friends at home that it is a base falsehood, and the author neither a soldier, the soldiers friend nor a gentleman. On the contrary, the regiment has never been dismounted, but we have received horses from other regiments, that were dismounted for cowardice, to remount our men who were dismounted in action.

If you wish anything in reference to the actions of the regiment, I would respectfully refer you to Gen. Deffeeyea, or acting Brig. Gen. Tibbett, under whose command the regiment has been during the summer campaign. It is not my place to speak of the doings of the regiment, but I will venture to mention a couple of charges in which a portion of our men took part. In one case, when the rebels were retreating from Gettysburg, Pa., a detachment of the 12th Penn'a and 1st New York cavalry, numbering 160 men, boldly attacked the enemy, capturing three cannon and three hundred and fifty loaded wagons, and over seven hundred prisoners. They secured their prize while the bewildered rebels were making arrangements to repel what they supposed to be the attack of a whole cavalry corps. In another instance, Capt. McDonald, of Co. M., with a detachment of fifty men, charged the rebel infantry in the streets of Frederick City, was repulsed at first, but rallied his men and charged again, leading the charge in person, routing the rebels, and killing, wounding and capturing many of them. The captain fell severely wounded, three balls having passed through his body, and his horse was pierced with seven bullets. These are sketches of our campaign. After deeds of valor like these who dare brand us as cowards.

VETERAN.

A block of marble, wrought in Italy for the South Carolina State House, now surmounts the firemen's monument in a Chicago cemetery, having been confiscated in trying to run the blockade to its original destination.

Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Spectacles, Spectacles,
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines.

Together with a splendid stock of Trusses and Supporters and all goods found in a first class Drug Store. For sale cheap for cash at the Drug Store of A. ROUSH,

Second door from the corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, Altoona.

FIRE! FIRE!!—Do not risk your property any longer to the mercy of the flames, but go to Kerr and have him insure you against loss by fire.—He is agent for thirteen different companies among which are some of the best in the United States.

Altoona, July 21,—tf.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy.—Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself

Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D. Bible House,
New York City.

Oct. 29, 1864—1y

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night: before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES!—A splendid colored Engraving of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (on one plate,) will be sent to any address, on receipt of two three-cent stamps to pay postage. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty Street, New-York.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART

Baltimore Express West arrives			7.15	A.M., leaves	7.35 A.M.
Philadel'a	"	"	8.00	"	8.20 "
Fast Line	"	"	8.20	P.M. "	8.35 P.M.
Mail Train	"	"	7.00	" "	7.15 "
Express Train	East	"	9.20	P.M., leaves	9.40 P.M
Fast Line	"	"	1.15	A.M., "	1.20 A.M
Mail Train	"	"	7.50	" "	8.10 "
Through Accom.	"	"	11.25	" "	11.40 "

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Express Trains West. Mail Train East and West and Thro' Accommodation Train East.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch and Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Express Train West and Mail Train East and West.

ALTOONA, May 18th, 1864.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Washington, Baltimore & Harrisburg arrive at	7:20, A.M.
Philadelphia arrives at	8:05, "
Pittsburgh, (through,)	7:55, "
Hollidaysburgh,	6:40, A.M. & 6:50, P.M.
Western Way,	11:25, A.M.
Eastern Way,	7:05, P.M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way and through,	7:40, A.M.
Western Way and through,	7:50, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7:50, "
Western, through,	6:40, P.M.
Hollidaysburgh,	6:40, "
Eastern, through,	7:20, "

☞ Office hours from 6:45, A.M., to 7:45, P.M.; on Sunday from 7:45 to 8:45, A.M.

G. W. PATTON, P. M.

MARRIED.

On July 3d, 1864, by Rev A. H. Sembower JAS. E. ANDERSON of Philadelphia to Miss ELIZA ENGLISH of this place.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, has been dissolved. Moses A. Cyphers and Samuel J. Fries having sold out to Louis Plack, and all persons will please take notice, that by the terms of the dissolution, all debts due and owing to said firm are assigned to LOUIS PLACK and must be paid to him, and the business, henceforth will be carried on by Louis Plack.

LOUIS PLACK,
MOSES A. CYPHERS,
SAMUEL J. FRIES.

Altoona, Nov. 3d, 1864.

JOHN HICKEY, CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INterest of Mr. Cherry in the late firm of Hickey & Cherry, I would respectfully inform the public I intend to continue the business, in the new Cabinet Shop and Furniture Ware room, on

JULIA STREET, OPPOSITE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East Altoona, where I will be happy to fill all orders in my line. I have on hand a good supply of Furniture just from Philadelphia, which I offer at the lowest prices for cash.

I keep a hearse, and am prepared at all times to attend promptly to orders in Undertaking.

I will always keep on hand a good assortment of METALLIC COFFINS.

Altoona, Nov. 5th 1864—3m*

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS

TAKEN FROM SMALL AMBROTYPES. CARD PICTURES AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

Pictures taken in all kinds of Weather.

NEW STYLES OF CASES.

PHOTOGRAPHS

TAKEN IN ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES AT BONINE'S

CLABAUGH'S BUILDING.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of Susan McMullen who will attend to the settlement of the business. SUSAN McMULLEN.

Oct. 29, 1864. ELIZABETH McMULLEN.

The business will be continued by me at the old stand, corner of Virginia and Julia streets.

Oct. 29, 1864—3t. SUSAN McMULLEN.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Logan township on the 15th of September last, a dark BRINDLE COW, with a white face.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of, according to law.

SAMUEL WAIT.

Oct. 22, 1864.—3t*

MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—The winter term of the MEMORIAL SCHOOL, adjoining the Episcopal Church, East Altoona, will open on MONDAY next, Oct. 3d, and continued the usual period, as heretofore.

Oct. 1, 1864. MARY E. STEWART.

WANTED.—Three Blacksmiths to learn Axe-Making, and SIX OR MORE MEN as Helpers, are wanted immediately at Mann's Axe Factory, near Lewistown. Blacksmiths can realize from $2.50 to $3, and Helpers from $2 to $2.50. Oct. 1, 1864.

4 BARRELS PURE WHITE LARD just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVER COATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

Valuable Real Estate AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, AT Private Sale, all his real estate, situate as follows:—

NO. 1.

A Farm in Logan township, Blair county, adjoining lands of Elias Baker, James Hutchison, John Wyke and others, about one and a half miles from Altoona, containing

137 ACRES,

120 acres of which are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered with white oak and Hickory. About 20 acres of the cleared land is meadow of the best quality. There is an orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are

LOG-FRAME WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE, with Kitchen, Wash-house, Wood-house, Smoke-house and Pump-house all under one roof, and very convenient.

A BANK BARN,

50x50 feet, with wagon-shed, corn-crib, Ice-house and all other necessary outbuildings, making it altogether one of the best fitted up farms in the country. It is well calculated for a dairy and has been fitted up for the purpose.

This farm will readily rent at a price which will bring ten per cent. on the investment.

NO. 2.

A house and one-fourth of an acre of ground situate in Loudonsville, adjoining Altoona. The House is double-plank, containing seven rooms. On the 1 t are a Slaughter-house, Hide-house, Stable, Wagon-shed, and all the buildings and improvements required about a butchery.

NO. 3.

A Two-story Brick House and half lot of ground, situate on Virginia street, Altoona. The House contains three rooms and hall, on first floor, and four rooms on second floor. It is in a desirable part of the town.

NO. 4.

A House and half acre of ground, situate in Loudonsville, near White Hall Hotel. The House is a two-story frame. The lot is well set with choice fruit trees.

NO. 5.

A House and half lot of ground, situate on Rebecca street, East Altoona. The House is two-story frame with two rooms on first floor and three on second floor.

All the above property now rent at a price which brings ten per cent. on my valuation.

Bargains may be had in all of these properties, as extended time will be given in which to make payments. My object in disposing of all my property in this vicinity is to remove to the West, and I do not wish the trouble of looking after affairs so far from home, or to have property where I cannot see to its care. For these reasons I will give bargains in the above.

C. B. SINK.

Altoona Oct. 29th—tf.

Insurance Co. of N. America, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED IN 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER $1,600,000.

INSURANCE MADE ON BUILDings, Merchandise, Furniture and Personal Property generally, on liberal terms, for short or long periods.

Especial attention paid to Dwellings and Contents, and Farm Property. Brick or Stone Dwellings taken perpetually on very reasonable terms to the insured.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS:

Arthur C. Coffin, William Welsh, Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, William E. Brown, Edward H. Trotter
John A. Brown, James N. Dickson, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, S. Morris Wain, Willm Cummings,
Ambrose White, John Mason, T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood, George L. Harrison,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, *President.*

CHARLES PLATT, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Central Agent for Pennsylvania.
S. M. WOODKOK, of Altoona, Agent for Blair County.
Offices in Altoona and Hollidaysburg. [Oct. 15, '64-1y.

CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the Drug Store of Berlin & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite Frick's Hardware Store.

His Drugs are Fresh and Pure,

and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Call and examine his stock. He has constantly on hand,

DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

FINE TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, NOTIONS, CIGARS,

and every article usually kept in a First-class Drug Store

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS for medicinal use.

DOMESTIC GRAPE WINE—PURE—WARRANTED.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night

Altoona, Sept. 30, 1863.

SHIPPING!

TO AND FROM

ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,

BY THE

GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, MONTREAL do do WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,

And the North German Lloyd Line of Steamships sailing between N. York Havre, Bremen, Southampton, and London.

☞ Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.

R. A. O. KERR, ALTOONA, PA.

June 9, 1964—tf.

H. FETTINGER'S General News Agency,

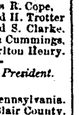
OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES CIGARS & TOBACCO, TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

October 24, 1861.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.



By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

S. M. WOODKOK. E. J. OSBORNE.

WOODKOK & OSBORNE,

Attorneys at Law & Military Agents,

WILL attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to their care, in Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Collections for firms in the Eastern cities will receive special attention, and remittances be promptly made.

Bounty, Pensions and arrears of pay due from the U. S will be collected in the shortest possible time.

Office in Altoona, 2 doors South of Post Office.

Office in Hollidaysburg, 1 door West of Court House.

Sept. 24, 1864.—tf

ANDREW ECKEL,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.,

Annie street, Altoona, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in his line constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices. [Feb. 7, 186

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in East Altoona. For further information inquire of June 9, '64.-tf. E. B. McCRUM.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'

READ CAREFULLY!

Something Interesting to the Public.

BUY THE BEST,

IT IS CHEAPEST IN THE END.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY CALling at once at

G. C. SMITH'S One Price Store,

Corner of Julia, and Harriet Streets, East Altoona, where you can purchase the best of all kinds of goods in his line, for the LOWEST CASH PRICE. He has just returned from Philadelphia with another NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

His stock consists of

DRY GOODS, STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HATS, CAPS, &C., &C.

He would solicit particular attention to the new and large lot of

BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,

all the finest styles of Ladies' Shoes, also Children's Shoes, of every style.

AS FOR NOTIONS, he defies competition in number and quality. They consist of the best stock of Notions offered, such as Ladies' and Gents' common, fancy and kid Gloves and Hosiery, Boys' Hose, Misses' Gloves and Hose, Belts, Ladies' and Gents' linen Collars, Ladies' worked [machine] and Gents' paper Collars Cuffs, Bodies, Trimmings, Velvet Ribbon, Skirt Braid, Braiding Braid, Spool Cotton, Wallets, Pocket Books, Ladies Bags, Girdles, Headnets, Combs, Cloth and hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Buttons, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts, Carpet bags, Sun and Weather Umbrellas, and all kinds Looking Glasses.

The above will be sold at the lowest figure for cash or in exchange for rags or country produce.

He would just say, in conclusion, that all he asks of the people of Altoona who wish to get bargains either in common or the most fancy of shoes, notions, dry goods, queensware, &c., &c., to favor him with a call.

Altoona, Aug. 3, 1864.—tf.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Where to buy the cheapest clothing in the interior of the State.

UNEXAMPLED DISPLAY OF GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS AT

GODFREY WOLF'S

CHEAP STORE, Corner of Caroline and Main Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEAsure in offering to the inspection of the gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity, the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF SPRING, SUMMER AND FALL CLOTHING.

ever brought to this market. His goods have been selected by himself, from tables of the most fashionable merchant tailors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is with feelings of satisfaction that he can offer their productions to that class of customers who stand in need of fashionable clothing, and at prices that cannot be disputed.

His stock comprises all the most important, as well as trifling articles of a gentleman's ward robe, viz:

Fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, all qualities and prices.
" Satinett " " "
" Linen Dusters " " "
" Doeskin Cassimere Pants, " " "
" Fancy Cassimere and Satinett Pants, all styles.
" Jean and Linen " " "

Vests all qualities and prices. The best assortment of plain and fancy woolen shirts ever brought to this market. A complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of fine Linen Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders and Hosiery, also the best and cheapest assortment of Hats in this place, and a large supply of Trunks of all qualities and prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can please them in every particular.

Altoona, July 20th 1864.—tf.

READ! READ! READ!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RE spectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have opened a large wholesale and retail

TOBACCO STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by John H. Roberts as a Shoe Store, on Virginia street, next door to Kessler's Drug store, where they have on hand a large supply of the finest brands of imported and domestic

CIGARS.

They have also the largest and choicest variety of

TOBACCO,

such as

LIGHT PRESSED NATURAL LEAF, HARD PRESSED NATURAL LEAF, NAVY, CAVENDISH, CONGRESS AND FLOUNDER.

FINE CUT by the Paper or Pound. The very best and finest

SMOKING TOBACCO, such as TURKISH, VIRGINIA, KNETNIG, and LYNCHBURG. Fine fancy papers, with a large assortment of German Tobacco. Cut and Dry by the pound. All kinds of SNUFF.

Also a large assortment of the

FINEST PIPES.

Meerschaum, Sweet Briar, and India Rubber, Double Tube Pipes, and German China. Also, all kinds of

FANCY GOODS,

such as Pocket Books, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar Cases, Cigar Holders, Snuff Boxes, and everything in their line.

Come and see for yourselves. We are able to sell at low prices, for the reason that we bought our Tobacco before the great rise in the price of that article in the cities. We are determined to sell cheaper than any other tobacconist in the town. Our store is the largest of the kind ever opened in the town.

GEORGE BRUNNER & CO.

Altoona, Sept. 17, 1864—3m.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.

FRESH OYSTERS

at the very best quality, always to be had.

FRESH-BAKED

BREAD, CAKES, & PIES, always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for picnics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSBI.

Altoona, April 8, 1863—tf.

JACOB WEIS, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as

ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., always on hand in their respective seasons.

OYSTERS,

of the best quality during the season.

CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,

for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Jan. 27, 1863.

J. G. ADLUM, Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at

Jan 13, '64] REIGART'S Drug Store.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infected with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST

CHEROKEE REMEDY
—AND—
CHEROKEE INJECTION

Compounded from Barks, Roots & Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the various organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old and vaunted medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alternative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effect are healing soothing and demulcent: removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurible pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By use of the Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection —the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pampelet from any drug store in the country, or write to us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.
Sold by druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE
COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty in Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful Complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousand treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Prices, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

BEFORE TAKING THE

AFTER TAKING THE

Elixir.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

PREPARED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, CONTAINING NOTHING INJURIOUS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom being an entirely new and an abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.
Few doses cures Hysterics in Females.
One bottle cures Palpitation of the heart.
Few doses restores the organs of regeneration.
From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.
A few doses restores the appetite.
Three bottles cure the worst cases of Impotency.
A few doses cures the Nervous Sick Headache.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

The listless enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co.,
Proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED

FEMALE REGULATOR,

Health Preserver

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstration.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause and with it all the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period except *during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on reciept of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.
April 1, 1864—1y

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store —A splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing Call and see. Nov. 28,-tf

---

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver-plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

BUT ONE PRICE.
AND THAT
A CASH PRICE
FOR ALL OUR GOODS!
AS STATED AT THE OPENING of the
Union Store,

the object of the company is not to undersell other storekeepers in a few articles and make it up on others, but simply to sell every article at a certain percentage above cost, let that percentage bring the price above or below that of other stores. By selling

FOR CASH ONLY,

we are enabled to place our percentage at the very lowest figure, because we have no loss to make up.

We shall at all times keep the best quality of all articles offered for sale. Our present stock consists of choice selection of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, SPICES

and everything in the grocery line.

The best brands of Flour from the Phœnix, Mount Union and other Mills.

SUGARS.

Pulverized 18 cts., White 17 cts., Yellow and Brown very fine.

Imperial and Black Teas from 85 cts., to 1.50 per lb.

COFFEE.

Williamsport Rio, Franklin Mills Rio, Nonpareil Rio Excelsior, Dandelion, Essence, Browned Rye.

Spices of all kinds, Chocolate and Cocoa.

Sole Leather, Ground Allum and Dairy Salt.

Navy Bapsin, Flounder, Congress, Natural leaf and Solace Chewing Tobacco, also a good selection of Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars.

Franklin and Lovering's Sugar House and other Syrups, Bunch Raisons 30 cts. Seedless Raisons 25 cts., per lb. Corn Starch.

Carbon Oil 65 cts. per gallon. Candles.

SOAPS

Rosin, Gorman, French Castile, American Castile. Sawyer's and other Toilet Soaps.

CRACKERS.

Cream, Wine, Sugar, Butter, Soda and Water Crackers. Ferina Biscuit.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Brooms, Hand, Dust, Scrub and Shoe Brushes.

We would call special attention to our Boots and Shoes as our stock is fresh and selected with great care as to quality. MANAGERS.

Dec. 23, 1863.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really can't be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the (without medicine) of SPERMATORRŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

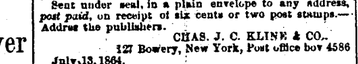
☞ Price, in a sealed evelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.—Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586
July 13, 1864.



MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

WM. S. BITTNER
Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—FRITCHEY is selling Teas superior to any ever offered in Altoona. They are free of adulteration, coloring, or mixture of any kind.

BOSTON CRACKERS—A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by FRITCHEY

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at KESSLER'S.
Jan. 3. '56-tf]

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the Cove, always on hand and for sale as low as the lowest by FRITCHEY

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subcriptions will be recieved for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principle and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the Original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL-SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its deposits in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the currant rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or seperate communities only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.—The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. aug. 10,-3mo

---

FIRST NATIONAL STORE
OF ALTOONA,

IN THE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. D. HILEMAN.

J. W. CURRY,

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has purchased J. D. HILEMAN'S stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and will continue the business at the old stand.

To the stock purchased from Mr. H. I have just added a large and select assortment of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEEESWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, FINE VARIETIES OF TOBACCO!

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which was bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give me a call before purchasing elswhere, feeling satisfied I can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

Altoona, April 27,-tf

TIME AND BEAUTY!
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a

CLOCK, WATCH and JEWELRY

establishment in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Calderwood, on Virginia street, between Julia and Caroline, where he will keep on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver watches, clocks of all styles, and a handsome assortment of jewelry, gold pens and pencils, spectacles, &c.

Particular attention given to repairing clocks, watches and jewelry.

By selling for cash only, at the smallest advance on first cost he feels sure that he can please all in price as well as quality. SAMUEL SMITH.
ap9-tf

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates
Feb. 3d, 1859.

JOHN D. SPEILMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Altoona, Blair county, Pa.

OFFICE on Main street, front of his chair shop, one door East of the National Hotel.
ap9-tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!! CASH paid for RAGS, at EABY'S MILLINERY STORE, Virginia St., Altoona.
June, 29, 1854-1y.

AMERICAN

Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured —last BONUS January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Clark's F. Hoazlitt,
Samuel Work.	

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.
July 31, 1862-1y R. A. O. KERR.

CHANGED HANDS.
EXCELSIOR
Hat & Cap Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has taken charge of this establishment, heretofore owned by Jesse Smith, where he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FLATS.

His stock has been selected with great care and embraces every color, shape and quality, for the accommodation of grave or gay, old or young, rich or poor.

All he asks is an examination of his stock, feeling sure that he can please the most fastidious.
Aug. 17, 1864-tf. D. W. ALE.

CITY HOTEL,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENN'A.

LEWIS GIEBLE, Proprietor.

HAVING purchased the above well-known Hotel and refurnished the same with new furniture, I am now prepared to accommodate all who favor me with their patronage. Free Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Depot. April 20, '64.—1y.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,
The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.
Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!
Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.
Aug. 19. 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.
Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.
Jan. 3. 1861. M. THOMPSON. *Agent.*

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

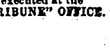
☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly.)

To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
Editor & Propr. of New York Police Gazette,
15-tf] *New York City.*

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.
March 17. 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER. Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.
Jan. 24, ,56-tf]

H. B. MILLER, DENTIST.



☞ Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets, Altoona. [Jan. 26—2m*

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

DYSPEPSIA!

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
6th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symtoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, but one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case no matter if of twenty years standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's office, No. 10, N. second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular.—Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA,

I, ELISABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than four and six in eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and though I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever.—Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and Fine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an insane Asylum, a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELISABETH BRANSON,
Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year, everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although for months vomiting nearly all I ate, my stomach swelled with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth, that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery co., Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year, everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although for months vomiting nearly all I ate, my stomach swelled with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth, that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery co., Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BADCOCK SAYS,

NO. 1028 OLIVE STREET,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.

DR. WISHART—SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one quarter of a box, I *am now a well man, and can eat anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. It you think proper you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desired information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BADCOCK.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflamation of the Kidneys for three years. I had employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington co., N. J. They did all for me they could but to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I oftentimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a great cure made upon Mr. John Badcock, of 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine. SAMUEL D. HAVEN,

Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond, street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington co., N. J.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No 10 North Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

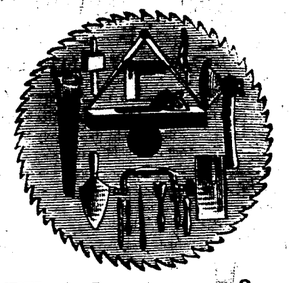
Sold by Druggists everywhere at Wholesale by all Philadelphia and New York Wholesale Druggists.

For sale by A. ROUSH, Dr. , Altoona, Pa.
April. 7 1864.—1y.

FRITCHEY'S NEW STORE, corner of Caroline and Virginia Sts.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

FRIES & WILLIAMS.



Hardware, &c.

The subscribers having taken charge of the Hardware Store and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Samuel I. Fries, on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, and having added largely to their stock are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offers on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

They have also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.

The will also continue the

STOVE BUSINESS,

and will keep on hand an assortment from which any person will be able to select an article to please their fancy.

In the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE

they will always have a large supply, and will make to order anything that may be called for.

Job work in this line promptly attended to.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

put up on short notice in the best style.
April 27, 1864.—tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been selecting his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for style, quality and price, cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and as it is quite an object, in these exciting war times, for every one to purchase where they can get

The Best Goods and at the Lowest Prices,

he would say that he can and will sell as low, if not a little lower than any other house in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will defy competition. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description,
MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR,
LADIES AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WOOL HOSE,
HATS AND